

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN ON THE SIGNING OF THE
SINO-JAPANESE BASIC TREATY, AND THE JAPAN-MANCHOUKUO
CHINA JOINT DECLARATION.

November 30, 1940.

In Nanking, at 10 o'clock this morning, a Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty between Japan and China was signed between Ambassador Nobuyuki Abe and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan (Though Mr. Wang became the head of the National Government, he signed the Treaty in the capacity of President of the Executive Yuan), which means that Japan formally recognized the new National Government at Nanking as the legitimate government of China. And at noon General Abe and Mr. Tsang Shih-i, Plenipotentiaries of Japan and Manchoukuo, and Mr. Wang signed the Japan-Manchukuo-China Joint Declaration, by virtue of which Manchoukuo and the National Government headed by Mr. Wang Ching-wei recognized each other. It is most gratifying that the foundation has thus been firmly laid for the construction of a new order in East Asia through the co-operation among the three Powers.

Following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, and with the advance of Japanese forces, there sprung up societies for the maintenance of peace and order in various parts of China. These were gradually absorbed by and amalgamated with two regimes-namely, the Provisional Government at Peking and the Reformed Government at Nanking, paving the way for the construction of a new China, until finally there appeared the Peace and National Salvation Movement under the leadership of Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

This was a movement aiming at the construction of a new order in East Asia and at establishing for that purpose a government by rehabilitating the Kuomintang, by rejecting both communism and anti-Japanism and by joining hands with Japan. On December 18, 1938, Mr. Wang Ching-wei startled the world by his flight from Chungking.

Prime Minister Prince Konoe's statement (December 22) concerning the construction of a new order in East Asia was followed by Mr. Wang's declaration for peace and against communism (December 30). A few months later Mr. Wang arrived in Shanghai from Hanoi (May 8, 1939), where he established his headquarters for his peace movement. Shortly afterwards he visited Tokyo (May 31) and conferred with the Prime Minister Mr. Hiranuma and also Prince Konoe, from whom he learned the true attitude of Japan toward his peace movement and decided to proceed in earnest. On August 28 the 6th Plenary Conference of the Kuomintang was convened in Shanghai, which adopted the resolutions on the restoration of Sino-Japanese relations by fundamental adjustment and for the reorganization of the Kuomintang and the appointment of Mr. Wang as chairman of the Central Executive Committee. At the same meeting the much-abused Three People's Principles were given a proper and authentic interpretation. The Peace and National Salvation Movement now became a "Peace and National Construction" movement, and the orthodox Kuomintang, casting aside its claim of "Rule the country by the Party," embarked upon the establishment of a new Central Government of China through the cooperation of parties and factions and those belonging to no party or faction. The first important step toward the establishment of a new Central

Government of China through the co-operation of parties and factions and those belonging to no party or faction. The first important step toward the establishment of a new Central Government was the three-day conference at Nanking, attended by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Mr. Wang Ke-min representing the Provisional Government and Mr. Liang Hungchi of the Reformed Government. Then, on January 23 this year these three leaders met again at Tsingtao. On February 12, Mr. Wan called a meeting at Shanghai, to which were invited men of social prominence as well as representatives of various parties and factions, and at which an agreement of views was reached concerning the general principles for the establishment of a Central Government and its political platform. This led to the opening on March 20 of the Central Political Conference to decide upon the fundamentals for the establishment of the new Government.

The conference was attended by thirty delegates in all, comprising ten from the Kuomintang, five each from the Provisional and the Reformed Governments, two each from the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, the National Socialist Party and the Young China Party, and four men of recognized influence in society. Twelve important matters, such for instance as the proposal for the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, the draft principles for the establishment of a Central Government, the platform of the National Government and the regulation for the organization of Central Executive Committee, were approved, and the conference closed on March 25. On March 30 the rites and ceremonies marking the return of the National Government to its capital were held in Nanking, at which Mr. Wang Ching-wei issued a proclamation. Then and there the National Government made the first forward step

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of historic importance as a partner in the construction of a new order in Asia.

In parallel and inseparably with the activities for the establishment of a Central Government, there progressed negotiations for the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations. These negotiations made especially notable progress on the basis of the three principles of unity and neighbourliness, common defense against the Comintern and economic co-operation, after the Sixth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang which was held at the end of August of 1939; and on December 30 an informal agreement on basic ideas regarding the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations was reached at Shanghai between the negotiators of the two countries.

Upon the establishment of the new Central Government on March 20 of this year, the Japanese Government appointed on April General Nobuyuki Abe, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, who arrived at Nanking on the 23rd of that month. After this, all preparations were completed with despatch for the restoration of Sino-Japanese relations. On July 5 the first meeting of the formal conference took place, attended by Ambassador Abe and Mr. Wang as Acting President of the Republic of China. Mr. Wang on this occasion spoke of what China expected of the conference, while Ambassador Abe set forth the views of the Japanese Government relative to the negotiations that were to begin. Since then the negotiations were continued for almost two months. It was rather the zeal on both sides for the construction of the two countries to solve the very complex and vexatious problems. At the 15th session held on August 28 they agreed upon a draft treaty,

which was initialled on August 31. Upon examination by the two Governments from the domestic standpoint of their respective countries, this draft treaty was found to require partial alterations. Accordingly, in the latter part of September the negotiations were resumed for the necessary revision, on which an agreement of views was reached, and the treaty in its final form was initialled on October 10.

On the other hand, with Nan-choukuo that had always supported without reserve the cause of Sino-Japanese co-operation, negotiations were conducted concerning a Japan-Nan-choukuo-China Joint Declaration. Early in November Mr. Wei Yuen-chang, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of Nan-choukuo arrived in Nanking, and the Declaration as published today was initialled on November 8 by the plenipotentiaries of the three countries. Meanwhile, Ambassador Abe, returning to Japan on October 27, met . . . Prime Minister Prince Yosoo on October 29 to report on his mission. Following the Imperial Conference of November 13, the Treaty was submitted to the Privy Council, and approved at its full session of November 27. This in brief is the history of the Sino-Japanese Peace Treaty that was signed today at Nanking.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, AYACHI, Keoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in English consisting of 5 pages and entitled "Statement of the Foreign Office Spokesman on the signing of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty, and the Japan-Minchoukuo China Joint Declaration, November 30, 1940". is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,

on this 4th day of April, 1947.

K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

Witness: K. Urabe

日華間基本協約及日滿華共同宣言ニ依スル須信清報部長誠

(十一月三十日午後一時)

府主席ニ就任シタルモ簽約締結ニ關スル交渉及調印ハ行政院長ノ資格ニ
於テ爲シタル次第ナリ一トノ間ニ日本同ノ幕本間語ニ調スル簽約及調印
書取戻力調印シラレ、之ニ依リ日本ハ新国民政府ヲ承認ニ於タル正當取
得トシテ正式ニ承認シタ調テアルカ引領于午後六時内閣大臣、成武俊三
謹及行政院長トノ間ニ日語書共同宣言ノ調印ヲ見ルニ至リ調印ハ汪精
衛氏ヲ首腦トスル国民政府ヲ承認シ、国民政府ハ謂調印ヲ承認シ故ニ三
國相認承シテ東亞新秩序ヲ設ニ進スヘモ基礎ノ確立ヲ見タコトハ長久
ニ堪ヘテイ所アル。

今次事變發生以來皇軍ノ進出ニ伴ヒ中國各地ニ治安維持會ノ發生ヲ見、ソレ等ハ漸次臨時、臨新ノ兩政府ニ吸引組織セラレ新中國建設ノ議題ハ漸次成熟シツツアツタカ果然汪精衛氏ヲ國務院トスル和平運動ノ頭ヲ見ルニ至ツタ。

本運動ハ日本ト提携シテ新東亜ノ建設スルヲ目的トシ是乃爲共産主義、
抗日運動ヲ非難シテ日華親善ノ更生ニ民謡政道ヲ立スルコトトナリ。右
昭十三年十二月二十日、汪氏ノ重慶脱出トナツテ世界ノ表面ニ現レ出タノテ
アルヘ十二月廿八日、次テ東亜新秩序建設ニ關スル近衛内閣総理大臣
ノ演説ヘ十二月二十二日、ニ對應セル。汪氏ノ和平反撃宣言ヘ十二月三十
日、トナリ其後汪氏ハ河内ヨリ上海ニ回顧（昭和十四年五月八日）同地
ニ和平運動ノ異議ヲ置クコトトナツタル、復イテ同年五月三十一日東京
ヲ訪レ、當時平沼總理及近衛前總理トセ會見ノ上和平運動ニ關スル日本
測ノ熱意ヲ知リ、愈々本格的運動ニ躊躇スコトトナリ、八月二十八日中
國國民大會第六次全國代表大會ヘ（大會）ラ上海ニ招集シ、日華關係ヲ
根本的ニ調査を圖ヌテ次第スルコト及國民黨ノ變更ヲ改正シテ汪氏ヲ爲
中央執行委員會主席トスルコト等ヲ可成シ至曲シラレタル三民主義ニ對
シテ紀正解説ラ下シタノテアル。茲ニ於テ和平救國運動ハ一轟シテ和平
建國運動トナリ紀正國民黨ハ從來ノ以政治團ノ主體ヲ抱持シ各黨各派
當無派ノ人七ト協力シテ新中央政府樹立ノ工作ニ本山シタノテアル。

新中央政府樹立ノ工作ハ、廿九日ヨリ三日間南京ニ於ケル汪精衛、
王克敏、梁鴻志三氏、胡鴻烈、唐訏、王元微、梁鴻志三氏、二月十二日汪氏ト
二十三日ノ新政府ノ大元帥、毛澤東、毛元微、梁鴻志三氏、二月十二日汪氏ト
各黨各派、計、十二派、毛澤東アル人ヒトノ會議、以テ中央政府樹立大會、政府
等ニ就スル事、¹一文ナ見述ニ三月二十日新中央政府樹立ノ民本ノ定ム
可ナ中央政府トノ開催トナツタノテアル。

同會議ニハ、国民党二十名、臨時政府、臨研政府各五名、蘇古聯合自治政府
國家社會黨、中國青年黨各二名、其他社會主義アル者四名、合計三十名
ノ委員出席シ、日暮御時議論終、中央政府樹立大會、国民党政府、
中央政治委員會、組織、深國等ノ十二重、總行可決ヤラレ、二十九日閉幕、
同三十日南京ニ於テ、国民政府、即興行、胡、毛、王、唐、王、毛、梁、
鄧、宣言ヲ發シ、²同三十一日、国民政府ハ東北新政府樹立ノ分野、トシテ、蘇北の第一
歩り者ミ出スコトトナツタノテアル。

他方、中央政府樹立工作ト併行シテ、日暮御時議論終ノ交渉ハ、之ト不可少ニ逐
行セラレ、深ツタカ語、³三十日、八月末ノ、国民議、全大會以後ハ、善隣友好、

共同防共、該匪徒ノ三大原罪ヲ審問トシテ感々懲罰ニ展開セラレ十二月三十日上海ニ於テ同工洋官同ニ開交罰並ニ開スル毒奉行ノ一以ヲ見タノテアル。

而シテ昭和十五年三月三十日新中央政府成立ヲ見ルマ第國政府ハ四月一日河部信行氏ヲ寺浦金輔大綱ニ任命、二十三日南京に至、日中交渉會ニ開スル諸議ハ各自署名セラレ、七月五日河部大綱、汪吉膚氏以下出席ノ下ニ第一回正式會議開カレ、汪氏ヨリ中日對スル中日對ノ期待ヲ表明シ、鴻都大使ヨリ交渉ニ對スル我方ノ見解ヲ披瀝シタ。爾後時ヲ閱スルコト約二箇月、八月二十八日迄ノ間ニ正式會議ヲ開クコト十五回、彼我雙方ノ互議ト言ハシヨリ事ロ東亞新秩序建設ヘノ熱情ハ尼克踏羅セアル諸諸サ超ニシ八月二十八日ノ后十五回正式會議ヲ以テ條約未又ハ一回ノ決定ヲ見、同三十一日兩國委員ノ門ニ「イニシアル」カ行ハレタ、次テ「イニシアル」ヲタル矣又ニ首門谷及門内的以可ヲ重ネタル結果、局部的ニ其ノ修正ノ必要ヲ認メ九月下旬再び行ノ上右修正ニ開スル結果ノ妥結ヲ見、十月一日兩國委員ニ「イニシアル」カ行ハレタノテアル。

47.11.29/1049

地方帝國ニ對シ當ニ全般的支持ヲ否マナカツタ滿洲國トモ、日露事變同
宣言案ニ付折衝力行ハレテ居ツタカ十一月上旬南京ニ於テ滿洲國委員外
務局長官章煥章氏ヲ遣ヘ十一月八日右三國委員同ノ「イニシアル」力行
ハシルニ至ツタ。是ヨリ義阿部六傳ハ十月二十七日歸朝、同月二十九日
近衛總理大臣ト會見シテ一切ノ設命ヲ了シ孫國榮ハ十一月十三日ノ歸朝
會議ヲ經テ樞密院ノ御諮詢ニ付セラレ、十一月二十七日同院ノ奉會議ニ
於テ可決セラレ本日茲ニ認印ヲ了シタ次第チアル。

文書ノ出所並ニ成立ニ詞スル證明書

申ハ、林泰ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル成、茲ニ添付セラシタル
日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ五頁ヨル成ル日本本條約及日華通商同業會ニ關
スル須磨浦鐵部長漢ヘ昭和十五年十一月三十日一ト過スル書類ハ日本政
府（外務省）ノ保有ニ係ル公文書ノ正確ニシテ眞實ナル事ヲナルコトヲ
證明ス

昭和二十二年四月四日
於東京

林

泰

右墨名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サシタリ

同日於同所

立會人

鈴

鈴

馬